

PRESIDENT WILSON TO WED.

Engagement Announced, But Wedding Date Not Given.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, announced to-night his engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt, of Washington. The date of the wedding has not been fixed, but it probably will take place in December at the home of the bride-elect.

The brief announcement from the White House, made by Secretary Tumulty, came as a surprise to official Washington, but to a number of intimate friends it long had been expected. From this circle came to-night the story of a friendship whose culmination was viewed as a happy turn in the troubled and lonely life of the nation's Chief Executive.

It was Miss Margaret Wilson and her cousin, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, who drew Mrs. Galt into the White House circle. They met her in the early autumn of last year and were so much attracted by her that they sought her out more and more frequently. Mrs. Galt spent a month this summer at Cornish as a guest of the President's eldest daughter. It was through the intimacy of his daughter and cousin with Mrs. Galt that the President had an opportunity to meet and know her. One of the most interesting things about the engagement, as told by friends, is that the President's daughters chose Mrs. Galt for their admiration and friendship before their father did.

Native of Virginia.

Mrs. Galt is the widow of a well-known business man of Washington, who died eight years ago, leaving a jewelry business that still bears his name. She has lived in Washington since her marriage in 1896. She is about 38 years old and was Miss Edith Bolling, born in Wytheville, Va., where her girlhood was spent and where her father, Wm. H. Bolling, was a prominent lawyer.

For many weeks Mrs. Galt and her relatives have been frequent dinner guests at the White House. Often she has accompanied the President on motor rides. She is not quite as tall as Mr. Wilson, has dark hair and dark eyes. Friends regard her as an unusual beauty. Her tastes are said to be strikingly similar to those of the President. She is interested in literature and charity work.

Friends of the President expressed their pleasure over the announcement to-night, not only because of Mr. Wilson's personal happiness, but because they felt this new companionship would give him support and comfort in his home life—a vital need during the hours of strain over the nation's problems.

Too Much Solitude.

With the marriage of his daughters and the death of Mrs. Wilson, more than a year ago, the President's life had become one of solitude. His absorption in official labors began to tell on him physically, and when a few months ago he began to take a renewed interest in personal affairs, his friends and members of the family welcomed the distinct change which it brought about in his health and spirits.

To-night Mrs. Galt was a dinner guest at the White House. At the moment when Secretary Tumulty stood in the executive office announcing the engagement to Washington correspondents summoned for the occasion, the President and Mrs. Galt were spending the evening with Dr. Carey T. Grayson and Miss Bones, in the White House parlors.

The news was given out in a brief statement, which read:

"The announcement was made to-day of the engagement of Mrs. Norman Galt, of this city, and President Woodrow Wilson."

No word as to plans for the wedding were available, but it generally

is presumed that Mrs. Galt, who is of democratic tastes, will prefer a private wedding in her own home to one in the White House.

White House Weddings.

Grover Cleveland was the last President to be married in the White House. Should Mr. Wilson eventually decide to be married there it would be the third wedding in the Mansion under his administration. The first was between Jessie Woodrow Wilson and F. B. Sayre, and the second between Secretary McAdoo and Miss Eleanor Wilson.

The announcement of the engagement was regarded generally as a forerunner of an interesting social season for Washington, with the new first lady of the land at the head of the receiving line at official receptions. The wedding, it is understood, will take place before the first of the series of State receptions and dinners is held.

Often Together.

Since the return of the President to Washington he and Mrs. Galt have spent many evenings together, sometimes at the White House and often at her home. Last week Mrs. Galt occupied a prominent seat in the President's reviewing stand at the G. A. R. parade. She was with her mother in the midst of a circle of the President's friends and with Cabinet members. Some of the President's friends who may have had an inkling of to-day's announcement were gathered about Mrs. Galt in animated conversation.

The President was in a happy mood to-night. The satisfactory settlement of the Arabic case and the disposition of many other important questions pending, together with the announcement of his engagement, had buoyed his spirits. He will go to Philadelphia Saturday to attend the world's series, and it is likely that Mrs. Galt, together with Miss Bones and other members of the President's family, will be in the party.

Facts for Sufferers.

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War Times Taxes.

Washington, Oct. 7.—President Wilson approves Secretary McAdoo's decision to recommend that Congress retain the present duty on sugar until normal conditions are restored and that the war tax measure which expires automatically December 31, be extended until the end of the war.

It was stated to-night that before Secretary McAdoo made his views known he discussed the subject with the President. The President believes the war has had such an effect on industrial conditions that these measures will be necessary to help build up revenues.

Some political leaders think that by proposing that the provision of the last tariff law putting sugar on the free list May 1, 1916, be repealed, the administration will inevitably open up the entire tariff question. So far as can be learned, however, such a step is not contemplated now by the administration.

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Newberry Firm Suspends.

Newberry, Oct. 7.—The C. & G. S. Mower Company, one of the oldest mercantile establishments in Newberry, made an assignment this afternoon to Harry H. Blease for the benefit of creditors. No statement of the liabilities and assets has been made. This house has always stood very high in the commercial world, but for the past few years its business has not been so good and the hard times and poor collections of the past year has driven it to the wall. It is hoped that arrangements may be made for resuming and continuing business. A meeting of the creditors will be held October 16.

Cramps to Build Destroyers.

Washington, Oct. 6.—William Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, submitted the lowest bids for torpedo boat destroyers, opened to-day at the Navy Department. Contracts are to be let for six. Cramps bid \$835,000 each for three 30-knot vessels.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

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The European War Day by Day.

Roumania Moving Troops.

London, Oct. 6.—A correspondent at Athens states that Roumania is hurriedly dispatching troops to the Bulgarian frontier and otherwise taking extraordinary military measures.

The Roumanians are feverishly fortifying Gieurgevo, on the Danube, 40 miles south of Bucharest, across the river from Bulgaria, according to advices reaching Athens. Roumanian officers of Bulgarian origin are being transferred to interior posts.

Young reserve officers have been called up and reserves who were to have been disbanded are being kept with the colors.

French Take Tature.

Paris, Oct. 6.—French infantry, after a heavy bombardment by artillery, to-day captured by assault the village of Tature and reached the summit of the hill of the same name, which constituted a supporting point in the second German line, according to to-night's French war office statement.

Russia Severs Relations.

London, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Sofia sent by way of Petrograd, says: "Bulgaria's reply to the Russian ultimatum is unsatisfactory. The Russian minister has notified Premier Radoslavoff of a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries."

"Russian interests in Bulgaria have been confided to the Dutch charge d'affaires."

"Bulgaria's reply was delivered at 2.10 o'clock on the afternoon of October 5, (Tuesday)."

Germans Invade Serbia.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—Large German and Austrian forces have invaded Serbia. The Teutonic troops have crossed the Drina, Save and Danube rivers at many places, the war office announced to-day.

It is stated that the invading troops have established firm footholds on the other banks of the rivers. The portion of the German statement to-day dealing with this situation is as follows:

"German and Austro-Hungarian troops crossed the Drina, the Save and the Danube at many places, and established firm footholds on the eastern bank of the Drina and the southern banks of the Save and Danube."

The German announcement indicated that the invading movement is in progress along a large part of the boundary between Austria and Serbia. The Danube forms the border from the Roumanian frontier to Belgrade, the Save from Belgrade to the northwestern corner of the country, and the Drina runs along the western boundary to a point not far north of Montenegro line.

Italy Sends Bulgar Home.

London, Oct. 7.—The Bulgarian minister to Italy was to-day handed his passports by the Italian foreign minister, according to a dispatch from Rome.

An official dispatch reached London to-day stating that the Austro-German armies concentrated against Serbia comprise a total of 400,000 men.

Roumania to Mobilize.

Geneva, Oct. 7.—Information reached Geneva by way of Munich to-day from a reliable source, that Roumania will issue a decree for general mobilization within the next twelve hours.

Will Greece Join Allies?

London, Oct. 7.—The long-expected Teutonic drive into Serbia has begun. Berlin to-day announced that large forces of Germans and Austrians have crossed the Drina, Save and Danube rivers and firmly established themselves on the Serbian side of those streams.

The Teutonic purpose is generally conceded to be a push through Serbia, involving the crushing of Serbian military power. This would bring them to Bulgaria, with whom the allies have broken and whose assistance is apparently assured the central powers. Thus the way would be opened to a junction with the Turkish forces and to Constantinople.

Serbia is to be assisted in resisting the Teutonic effort by French and British troops, some of whom are already on Serbian soil.

London opinion inclines to the belief that Greece, despite the fall of the Venizelos cabinet, will be found in the end on the side of the allies.

Influential British journals are urging the government to take drastic action in the Balkans. The landing at Saloniki of imposing forces, supported by a powerful fleet, is advocated.

Already British troops have begun to arrive at Saloniki, according to Athens advices.

An interview with former Premier Venizelos, given shortly before his break with King Constantine, leaves no doubt that under his premiership Greece would have vigorously supported Serbia.

German Attacks Repulsed.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The Germans bomb-

barded violently last night all the French front to the north of La Scarpe, and at the same time delivered four counter attacks against the positions recently conquered by the French near Souchez. They were repulsed at all points.

In the Champagne last evening the Germans delivered a series of stubborn attacks against the positions lost by them to the French on the north of Tature. These attacks everywhere failed and the Germans suffered heavy losses.

At Eparges the French exploded two mines, causing serious damage to German works, and in the Lorraine district a strong reconnoitering party of the enemy endeavored to occupy our trenches in the vicinity of Athienneville. This advance was checked in front of our barbed wire entanglements and repulsed by a combined curtain of fire and the firing of our infantry.

German Progress at Dvinsk.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—Renewed fighting of great severity in the Champagne was reported to-day in the announcement from headquarters. Six massed infantry attacks by the French north-west of Souain broke down, the war office states, with very heavy losses to the attackers.

Announcement also was made that German troops which have been attempting to capture the important Russian city of Dvinsk have penetrated Russian positions before the city over a width of about three miles.

Serbian Repulse Attacks.

Nish, Serbia, Oct. 7.—The war office issued this statement October 6:

"A lively artillery duel occurred on the Save front, where on October 3, a battery of the enemy advancing from Beljaja heights was driven back. Artillery engagements were intensified on October 4. A heavy bombardment by the enemy of Serbian positions, on the Danube front was ineffective."

"Twenty aeroplanes dropped bombs on Pajarevatz and Goriza without casualties."

"During the night of October 4-5 a gunboat and machine guns of the enemy bombarded the fortress of Belgrade without results."

"Serbians repulsed an attempt of the Austrians to cross the Save opposite Ranovo."

British Land at Saloniki.

Athens, Oct. 7.—British troops began to land yesterday at Saloniki.

French troops are disembarking a mile and a half from the town, and are being concentrated in a camp located on ground conceded to Serbia after 1913 upon which to build warehouses. From this point they are entrained as quickly as possible for Gjevveli, on the Serbian frontier.

Bulgarians have evacuated all buildings on the coast near Dedeagatch, while the forts in that city are being armed with long-range guns and mine layers are placing a double line of mines across the port. Dedeagatch is reported to be full of troops officered by Germans from Constantinople.

French Repulsed.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—German army headquarters to-day issued the following:

"After fruitless attempts on October 5 and 6, made by the French to penetrate our lines, comparative quiet reigned yesterday in the Champagne."

"The trench section to the east of Navarin farm, which the French still held, was cleared in the morning of the enemy by a counter attack. Some prisoners and two machine guns fell into our hands. Towards evening the enemy artillery fire again grew intense. During the night there were infantry attacks at certain points. All were repulsed."

"During our successful advance against an advanced enemy position to the south of St. Marie-a-Py, we captured six officers and 250 men."

"To the east of the Argonne, near Malancourt, we destroyed several enemy mine positions by explosions."

Heavy Fighting on Russ Front.

Petrograd, Oct. 8.—There is renewed military activity on the northern end of the Russian front, from Dvinsk to Novo Grodek. The heaviest fighting is in the neighborhood of Dvinsk, south of which the Germans have had some success. On the whole, however, the Russians have withstood their assaults.

The Germans have crossed the Viliya north of Smorgon, enabling them to co-ordinate their forces north and south of this point.

Concentration of considerable German forces in the vicinity of Tarnopol, in Galicia, about 25 miles south of the frontier, is believed due to political conditions in the Balkans rather than to an intention of menacing Kiev. Comparative quiet remains in the southern fighting area.

Balkan War Theater.

London, Oct. 8.—The advance guard of the Austro-Germans who crossed the Danube at Belgrade has been partly destroyed and partly

captured and those who entered Serbian territory across the Save have met with enormous losses, says an official dispatch received to-night by the Serbian legation from Nish. The dispatch says:

"On the northern frontier the enemy has crossed the Save at Yarak, the Isle of Progarska, at Zabrez, opposite Ostrusniza, and at the great Isle of Ciganlia, and on the Danube at the Belgrade fortress, at the quay and at Ram."

"The advance guard which crossed at the Belgrade fortress has been partly destroyed and partly captured."

"At Yarak, Zabrez and the Isle of Progarska, after several fierce attacks, the enemy has been pinned to the very brink of the river with enormous losses. At the crossing points the struggle continues."

"At Belgrade two officers and over 100 soldiers were captured, of whom 18 were from the 204th infantry regiment of the 43d German division. Among the captured were also soldiers of a Prussian brigade belonging to the 15th army corps, which came here from the Italian front."

In command of Field Marshal von Mackensen, the German and Austrian forces are seeking to push their way southward, with the Drina, Danube and Save rivers at their backs, in an attempt to seize the trunk railway stretching from Belgrade to both Saloniki and Constantinople.

The next move lies with Bulgaria. Whether she will attack Serbia from the rear while the central powers are hammering at the northern and northwestern gates, or maintain for the moment a watchful attitude, is a matter of surmise, but the situation is such that her entry in the war seems a matter only of hours.

Russian warships are already reported to be hurling shells at the Bulgarian port of Varna, on the Black sea. French and British troops are being rushed northward from Saloniki by express trains. Meanwhile, at the point where the railway approaches closest to Bulgarian territory, both an allied and a Bulgarian army are massing.

It is reported from Italian sources that as a precaution the Serbian government is transferring all records and archives from Nish to Istip, in Southern Serbia, about 50 miles from the Greek frontier.

Virtually made over in guns and equipment, and stiffened by British and French forces, it is predicted here that the Serbians will offer stubborn resistance to the Austro-German advance. They will be assisted by the flood conditions in the Morava valley, down which Von Mackensen hopes to force his way.

The official German communication now carries the sub-caption, "Balkan Theater of War," indicating that these operations are to be chronicled daily. Estimates of the strength of the Austro-German forces along the Serbian frontier range from 400,000 to 600,000 men.

Gains in Serbia Claimed by Berlin.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—The Teutonic invasion of Serbia is proceeding favorably. The official statement says:

"The crossing of our army over the Drina, the Save and the Danube rivers is taking a favorable course. Southwest of Belgrade, four officers and 206 men were taken prisoners, and two machine guns were captured. After an engagement opposite Ram three cannon fell into our hands."

Bulgaria for Teuton Powers.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—A declaration of Bulgaria's intention to enter the war with Germany and her allies is contained in what is described as a Bulgarian manifesto, as given out here to-day by the Overseas News Agency. The agency says further:

"The manifesto to the people, which is not only an historical document, but contains valuable material in regard to Bulgarian politics and economics, states that Russia is fighting for Constantinople and the Dardanelles, Great Britain to destroy Germany's competition, France for Alsace and Lorraine and the other allies to rob foreign countries. The central powers are fighting to defend property and assure peaceful program."

"The loyal neutrality maintained by Bulgaria has been advantageous up to the present time, the manifesto says, and it is only now that military and economic preparations have been completed."

Killing Over a Few Apples.

Penn, Indiana, Oct. 7.—August Bion shot and killed Bert Sears, near here, wounded Mrs. Sears and three children, because the children were gathering apples on a farm Sears rented from Bion. The woman and two children will probably die.

Slayer Suicides.

Penn, Ind., Oct. 6.—The dead body of August Bion, the farmer who killed his tenant, Bert Sears, fatally wounded Mrs. Sears and seriously wounded their three children, was found in the woods near his home late to-day. Bion had committed suicide with a revolver.

FUNDS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

J. E. Swearingen Apportions Over \$25,000 on Basis of Enrollment.

(The State, Oct. 8.)

Yesterday the State Department of Education distributed among the counties \$25,717.16. Of this amount \$15,696.41 was derived from the income on the permanent school fund, and \$10,020.75 from the recent payment on the purchase price of some of the old State dispensary property. The money was apportioned on the basis of enrollment for the scholastic year 1914-15.

Applications for the regular forms of State aid under the term extension law, the rural graded school law and the high school law are now being received by the State Superintendent from a number of the counties. Every school district participating in these appropriations cannot afford to lose this State aid for the session 1915-16, hence teachers and trustees should send in their applications through the office of their County Superintendent without delay.

The payments to the counties were as follows:

County	State Dispensary.	School Fund.
Abbeville	\$235.11	\$368.29
Aiken	288.19	451.43
Anderson	458.82	718.73
Bamberg	113.48	178.08
Barnwell	220.06	344.63
Beaufort	108.79	170.42
Berkeley	138.55	216.73
Calhoun	118.03	184.90
Charleston	350.65	549.27
Cherokee	184.93	289.69
Chester	196.51	307.83
Chesterfield	172.94	270.91
Clarendon	206.11	326.86
Colleton	172.81	270.70
Darlington	232.42	364.08
Dillon	133.30	208.81
Dorchester	122.07	191.21
Edgefield	186.35	291.92
Fairfield	169.77	265.94
Florence	317.48	497.32
Georgetown	114.11	178.75
Greenwood	526.82	825.24
Greenville	234.49	367.32
Hampton	119.22	186.75
Horry	213.38	334.10
Jasper	61.54	96.40
Kershaw	202.56	317.30
Lancaster	207.88	325.64
Laurens	258.97	405.67
Lee	149.96	234.91
Lexington	224.03	350.94
Marion	135.58	212.39
Marlboro	170.17	266.57
Newberry	242.34	379.61
Oconee	232.53	364.21
Orangeburg	390.80	612.17
Pickens	185.65	290.82
Richland	376.42	589.65
Saluda	153.73	240.81
Spartanburg	629.70	986.40
Sumter	276.84	433.67
Union	226.37	354.60
Williamsburg	228.58	358.06
York	332.87	520.65
Totals	\$10920.75	\$15696.41

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Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents

Britain Loses 17,074 Officers.

London, Sept. 28.—Total casualties of officers of the British army from the beginning of the war up to September 27 have reached a total of 17,074, of which 5,176 were killed or died, while 10,469 were wounded and 1,429 missing.

In the fortnight ended September 27 the lists show 131 officers killed, 290 wounded and 11 missing, a total of 432 casualties. The Indian contingent lost 20 killed, 39 wounded; Australians, 8 killed, 12 wounded; Royal Field Artillery, 8 killed, 15 wounded; but apart from these, losses in individual regiments do not exceed 15.

During the fortnight two brigadier generals were wounded.

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Get a 10-cent box now. You men and women who can't get feeling right—who have headache, coated tongue, bad taste and foul breath, dizziness, can't sleep, are bilious, nervous and upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have a bad cold.

Are you keeping your bowels clean with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passage every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil? Cascarets work while you sleep; cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested, fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will straighten you out by morning—a 10-cent box from any drug store will keep your stomach sweet, liver and bowels regular, and head clear for months. Don't forget the children. They love Cascarets because they taste good—never gripe or sicken.—Adv.